WASHINGTON.

Refusal of Republicans to Declare Hayes' Title Unassailable.

THE NO QUORUM TACTICS AGAIN.

A Motion to Extend the Potter Investigation Adopted.

EVIL EFFECTS OF THE REGISTRY LAW.

The Neutrality Act as Construed by the Administration.

THE ARMY BILL IN THE HOUSE.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1878. THE PRESIDENTIAL TITLE-A DEMOCRAT'S RESOLUTION THAT NO ATTACK UPON IT IS INTENDED BY THE POTTER INVESTIGATION

DEFEATED BY REPUBLICANS. The republicans, under the lead of Mr. Hale, lifte their hands against the Presidential title this after. noon. The Potter resolution was put through last Fri. iny as a matter of party discipline, but against the judg. ment of many demograts, who are dissatisfied that it does not explicitly deny the intention to attack the Presidential title. This dissatisfaction made itself public to-day in resolutions introduced by Mr. Carter

public to-day in resolutions introduced by Mr. Carter Harrison, of Illinois, in these words:—

Whereas a select committee of this House has been appointed to inquire into certain frauds alleged to have been committed in Florida and Louisiana in November, 1876, in connection with returns of votes for electors for President and Vice President; and And whereas it is charged that frauds of a like character were committed at the same time in the States of Orezon and South Carolina; therefore be it Resolved, That said committed be and it is hereby empowered to inquire into the same it, in its opinion, testimon, therefore of a substantial character shall be presented to it; and be it further

Resolved, That the Senate and House of Representatives of the Forty-fourth Congress, having counted the electoral votes for President and Vice President, and william A. Wheeler the highest number of votes for President, and William A. Wheeler the highest number of votes for President, and of the Forty-fourth tongress; nor is it the purpose of this House, through said investigation, to annul or attempt to annul the action of the Forty-fourth Congress in the premises.

Mr. Harrison asked their consideration as a privi-

Mr. Harrison asked their consideration as a privileged question to which, of course, they were entitled as germane to the Potter resolution, and the republicans, who have made such an ado about the Potter resolution, signifying a revolutionary attack on the Presidential title, had now the opportunity, if they were sincere, to vote for Mr. Harrison's amondment, and thus definitely settle this matter. The republican leaders auxiously consulted for awhile, and then told their people not to vote, and the result of this was that, though ten republicans did vote, there was once more no quorum, and Mr. Harrison's sensible resolution was denied admission and was thus de-legted by the republicans. This at any rate closes on the Presidential title the mass of the republican side have clearly announced that they freely consent to this design. Their own act to-day shows a far more revolutionary intent than anything the demo

The vote was very significant. In the first place of the Potter committee, only one member, Mr. Blackbure, voted against Mr. Harrison's resolutions. All power of Congress, nor is it the purpose of this louse, through said investigation, to annul or attempt annul the action of the Forty-fourth Congressits settling the Presidency.

Seventy-one democrats voted in favor of Mr. Harrisen's resolution and therefore against reopening the Presidential question, and only fifty voted against Mr. Harrison and presumably in favor of reopening the Presidency, though Mr. Mills, of texas, who voted "Nay" to-day, was understood the other day to stand with Mr. Harrison. Of the fifty who, by this record, appear to favor an attack on the Presidential title. nessee, two from Texas, two from Missouri, three from Mississippi, one each from West Virginia, Florda, South Carolina and Louisiana, three from Arkansas, seven from Alabama and six from Georgia.

Of the seventy-one who voted with Mr. Harrison, and therefore against reopening the Presidential title, only ton are republicans. Of the sixty-one democrats twenty-four are Northern and thirty-seven Southern men; of the Northern men five are from New York, five from lilinois, three each from l'ennsylvanta and men, there were four from each of the States of Tennes see, Virginia, Maryland and Missouri, seven from North Carolina, three from Texas, one each from Louisiana Alabama, Mississippi and West Virginia, two from Kentucky. The House was by no means full, only one member from Louisiana voting at all, and other delegations being thinly represented.

THE REGISTRY LAW-DISADVANTAGES UNDER WHICH AMERICAN MERCANTS LABOR -- PROP

SHIPS THE CALY BEMEDY. In the form in which it was reported to the Com mittee of Ways and Means the Wood Tariff bill coutained a clause allowing registry to "all vessels owned whosly by citizens of the United States." This was struck out by the committee, but Mr. Wood hopes, during the present week, to get an opportu-nity to report a special bill to the House to the ne effect. The adjournment is so near at hand that is is doubtful whether such a bill can be acted on by both houses or by either, but there are Sonators, as well as representatives, who want to speak on the subject, and it is possible that the Senate may yet hold a lively debate upon the subject of free ships. The recent report of consuls on our foreign commerce published by the State Deof the disability under which our commerce lies for the lack of American ships to carry our productions. It is generally urged by consum that Congress shall subsidize steamer lines to various parts of the world, out long experience has shown that these subsidized lines do little toward establishing a prosperous trade. We had a monthly subsidized line to Brazil for ten years, but the owners took their steamers off the moment they had drawn their last subsidy dottar and left it to a firm of enterprising merchants to put on a new line to Rio without subsidy. Subsidized lines are almost invariably in the tands of speculators. What the country needs is ships mausged by merchants in a legitimate way, and what the merchants demand is the right to buy ships

With our foreign trade once more increasing and every productive interest in the country demanding its rapid increase in order that we may be able to sel our surplus products to advantage abroad, the last that the registered tonnage of American vessels. which includes all engaged in the loreign trade, acmally decreased nearly fiteen per cent during the hat year. The Secretary says on this head :--

The preponderance of foreign tonnage over domestic, in carrying on the loreign commerce of the country is certainly not in accordance with the national desire. Such an increase in our shipping as will restore this commerce to American citizens should, as far as possible, without burdening other industries, be encouraged by legislation.

In this case, as in so many others, the only en-

an antiquated and mischievous law and allow ou merchants to buy their ships where they can buy to the most advantage. It was lately pointed out to some members of Congress, to their astonishment, that the only three articles the importaof which is prohibited by our pre counterfelt money, obscene prints and pictures and ships. It is well known to experis and has been

for the Australian and Caina lines cost far more in repairs then the English built steamers which run in competition with them and cannot be economically run. American merchants who wish to own ships would rather have them built here, where they could superintend them, but while the absurd in stands which prohibits them from buying ships abroad the American builders enjoy a monopoly and shirk their work.

Washington has been flooded this winter with documents urging large subsidies to numerous steamer lines, and the agents of subsidy hunters have been here lobbying for several months. There has been a favorable to liberal subsidies out of a desire to foster commerce, but not unless a law is passed first giving registry to all ships owned by Americans. "If you will help us to tree ships we will help you to judicious subsidies" has been said here to the subsidy mongers, but these at once draw off. They are not merchants or ship owners, but specu-

It is shown in the consular reports that the possession of the earrying trade is important, not only for its profit, though that is often vital to the pros perity of a venture, but that it in a great measure controls the trade itself. Germans or Englishme abroad not only employ ships of their own nation, but they have special advantages in their own ports with such ships, and because we are prohibited from swning ships our goods are kept out of foreign markets. Thus the loss of the carrying trade, great as that is, amounting to many millions every year, is but the incidental loss.

The proposition to allow a register to every ship wholly owned by American citizens is opposed by less than 10,000 men in our whole population. Its principal opponents are Mr. John Roach and one or two other builders of fron ships who enjoy a monopoly under the present law and who, in spite of their monopoly, are notorious here as persistent beggars for subsidies. That is to say, they demand not only an exclusive right to build ships for this country, but millions of substily money beside. It is pretty certain that they will get no more subsidies until they agree that an American shall have the right to buy ships wherever he pleases, and it they oppose this accessary reform too long it will be car-ried against their opposition.

THE NEUTRALITY ACT AND HOW IT IS CON-STRUED BY THE ADMINISTRATION -- LAWS OF GREAT BRITAIN ON THE SUBJECT.

It is possible that the Secretary of State may ask Congress to frame and sdopt some legislation additional and explanatory of the Neutrality act of 1818, and the commistees to whom the work would be, in that case, referred to the British Neutrality act known as the "Foreign Enlistment act," adopted in August, 1870. This act, which sets forth the duties of Great Britain toward other nations in very plain terms, prohibus, under penalty of fine and imprisonment, the doing of various acts. such as enlisting in the service of a foreign prince or power, or building, fitting or despatching ships for "any foreign state at war with any foreign state at peace with her Majesty." This or limitation is formally repeated in every section, and prohibitory clause in the act the specific case that they are performed for or against any foreign state at war with any foreign state at peace with Her Majesty. Thus, as to ships, the act prohibits in successive sections the building delivery, equipment or despatch of a vessel or her armament, or the causing these to be done having knowledge or reasonable cause to believe that the same is for the use of any foreign State at war with a iriendly State. A separate section provides that a person building or equipping as aforesaid, before the commencement of such war, shall not be liable to the penalties, but after war had begun the government stiall have control of his vessel and unobstructed authority to place guards and watch over her. To provide for the case of ships or sanizations not national or recognized as such, these are separately prohibited in section eleven of the act.
It is very clear that the prohibitions to this act apply only, as it constantly asserts, in the case where "any foreign State is at war with any foreign State at neace with Her Majesty," and that there is nothing in the act to prevent Russis, even now, buying ships and armaments in England. In Great Britain it is evidently held that the duties of neutrals can begin only when war actually begins. A nation cannot be neutral except as between contending Powers, and if the government should undertake to interfere with citizens selling ships, armaments or any other product to a foreign Power during peace, even if war were threatenin, just complaint would lie against it. because, after all, no war may break out.

It is the general conclusion here of able men that it to undertake to foretell future events aud compel its citizens to act upon its predictions. It is to enforce neutrality at the proper time at all hazards and every cost, but is not to compel its citizens to trais until war actually exists. There is not the least doubt that this represents the policy of the administration. The President will not attempt to interiere with the right of our people to build, equip and sell ships to England, Russia or any other Power while peace continues. The administration cannot foretell whether war will hereafter break out between Great Britain and Russia, and until it does this country is not a "neutral na tion" as between these two Powers, and can have none of the obligations of a neutral, which can commence only when war bresks out or is declared and

officially made known.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1878. THE ELECTORAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

WHY THE ORGANIZATION IS DELAYED-MR. POTTER'S REPLY TO SECUETARY SHERMAN. The delay of the Electoral Investigating Committ in effecting an organization is in consequence of the beence of Mr. Hiscock, who is in Syracuse. Several leading republican members requested Mr. Potter to defer organization until Mr. Hiscock's return, as they considered it important for him to be present. With the understanding that Mr. Hiscock would return immediately, it was agreed that no meeting of the committee should be held until his arrival. To day Mr. Potter notified Mr. Haie that the committee could not delay longer than to-mor row, and advised him to notify Mr. Hiscock to return at once. It was suggested that he might be able to get here before Friday, and Mr. Potter consented to wait until that day, Mr. Hiscock has been telegraphed to return immediately.

The democratic members of the committee held : private conference to-day and in an informal manner talked over the work before them and the best method of proceeding. Mr. Potter stated he had replied to the letter of Secretary Sherman informing him that at the first regular meeting of the committee his request to be permitted to appear by be laid before the committee; that he (Mr. Potter) could not assume to make any for the committee, but he felt satisfied that all reasonable requests would be granted. The result of the conference to-day indicates no change in the general plan already outlined, that is to take testimony here in Washington as long as there is any to be presented and at the expiration of about ten days to send sub-committees of Florida and

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1873. PACKARD CONFIRMED CONSUL GENERAL TO LIVERPOOL-PAIRCHIT TRANSFERRED TO

PARIS-TORBERT RECALLED. The Senate in executive session this afternoon confirmed the nomination of Stephen II. Packard, of Louisiana, to be United States Consul at Liverpool, rice Fairchild transferred to Paris. There was brief discussion over this nomination and two consular changes involved in its confirmation. It was confirmed by a strict party vote of 27 republicans against 23 democrats, comprising all present except

Senator Eustre, who withheld his vote. The Senate also confirmed the following nominations:-Lucius Fairchile, of Wisconsin, new Consul

openly said here this winter that the great steamers built for subsidies are not thoroughly constructed. It is well known, for instance, that the ships built here Postmasters—Edward C. Parmelee at Georgetown, Col. ; J. H. Sligh at Walhalls, S. C.

PIVE-TWENTY BONDS-PIFTY-EIGHTH CALL OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY. The Secretary of the Treasury to-day immed the fifty-eighth call for the redemption of five-twenty bonds of 1865, consols of 1865. The call is for \$5,000.000. of which \$2,500,000 are coupon and \$2,500,000 registered bonds. The principal and interest will be paid at the Treasury on and after the 22d day of August next, and the interest will cease on that day.

The following are the descriptions of the bonds:— Coupon bonds, dated July 1, 1865, namely:— \$50—Nos. 58,001 to 59,000, both inclusive. \$100—Nos. 9,001 to 101,000, both inclusive. \$500—Nos. 60,001 to 69,000, both inclusive. \$1,000—Nos. 129,001 to 125,000, both inclusive. Total coupon bonds. \$2,500,000. Registered bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of

United States after July 1, 1870, as follows:-\$50—Nos, 1.951 to 2.050, both inclusive, \$100—Nos. 15,701 to 16,600, both inclusive, \$500—Nos. 9,351 to 9,700, both inclusive, \$1.000—Nos. 30,901 to 32,200, both inclusive, \$1.000—Nos. 8,451 to 8,700, both inclusive, \$10,000—Nos. 15,781 to 16,250, both inclusive, Total registered bonds, \$2,500,000; aggregate.

\$5,000,000. MEETING OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COM

MITTEE. The National Democratic Committee met to-day at the Arlington Hotel. There were present Representative Forney, of Alabama; B. M. Hughes, of Colorado; Senator Barnum, of Connecticut; George T. Barnes of Georgia; William T. Brady, of Illinois; Azistin H. Brown, of Indiana; M. M. Home, of Iowa; Isaac E. Eaton, of Kansas; H. D. McHenry, of Kentucky; B. F. Jonns, of Louisiann; Edmund Wilson, of Maine Outerbridge Hersey, of Maryland; Frederick O. Prince, of Massachusetts; Edward Kant er, of Micht gan; William Locbran, of Minnesota; Ethal Barksdale, of Mississippi; John G. Priest, of Missouri; George L. Miller, of Nebraska; Robert B. Keating, of Nevada; R. W. Sulloway, of New Hampshire; Representative Ross, of New Jersey; Representative Hewitt, of New York; Senator Ransom, of North Carolina; John G. Thompson, of Onio; James H. Reon, of South Carolina; William B. Bale, of Tennessee; R. B. Smaley, of Vermont; Robt. A. Coghiil, of Virginia, and Alexander Campbell, of Western Virginia. There were only eight or nine absentees. Senator Barnum presided, with Hon.
Fred O. Prince, secretary. The committee did no
business, but adjourned until to-morrow morning at o'clock. They will remain in session several days. PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE - SPEECH OF MR.

LAMAR ON THE TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD B LL-THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT. In the Senate to-day Mr. Lamar spoke in favor of the Texas Pac:fic Railroad bill. He said the company had already completed 445 miles of the road, which was doing valuable service in developing the country through which it passed. The length of the road to be constructed was 1,400 miles, and the whole amount of bonds to be issued could not exceed \$32,000,000. The whole smount of interest to be guaranteed by the government could not exceed in round numbers \$2,000,000 per annum. Mr. Lamar based his arguments in support of the bill on the aid which the road would give in developing the vast resources of the South and the fact that the United States, in order to retain its bold upon the great Western empire of this continent, must connect it with the Atlantic by a series

Mr. Allieon, from the Conference Committee or the Indian Appropriation Bill, submitted a report, which was agreed to, and the bill passed.

Consideration of the bill providing a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia was resumed and an amendment was adopted, providing that the two commissioners to be appointed from c vil life shall have been actual residents of the Dis trict for one year instead of three years, as the Senate Committee proposed. Pending discussion on the bill the Senate went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WASHINGTON, May 22, 1878.

Mr. HARRISON, (dem.) of Ill., offered the following as question of privilege:-

Whereas a select committee of this House has been appointed to inquire into cartain frands alleged to have been committed in Florida and Louisians in November, 1876, in connection with returns of votes for electors for Fresident and Vice Fresident; and, Whereas it is charged that frauds of a like character were committed at the same time in the blates of Oregon and South Carolina; therefore, be it

Resolved, That said committee be and it is hereby empowered to inquire into the same fit, in its opinion, testimony thereon or a substantial character shall be presented to it; and be it further

powered to inquire into the same it. in its opinion, the many thereon of a substantial character shall be presented to it; and be it further Resolved. That the Sonate and House of Representatives of the Forty-fourth Congress, having counted the electoral votes for President and it having been declared that R. B. Hayes had received the highest number of votes for President, and Wm. A. Wheeler the highest number of votes for Vice President, it is not now in the power of Congress, nor is it the purpose of this House, through said investigation, to annul or attend to annul the action of the Forty-fourth Congress in

The point having been presented as to whether the resolution involved a question of privilege, the Speaker pro tem. (Er. Sayler, of Ohio) submitted the uestion to the House.
On a standing vote both sides of the House man

fested a disincilnation to take ground on either side, and the vote was taken by year and nays.

The result of the vote was-yeas 71, nays 50. But few of the republicans voted and not nearly al of the democrats. The members of the select committee who voted at all (Messrs. Potter, Cobb. Cox of Onio, Morrison and Stenger) voted in the affirmative. The objection being made that no quorum had

The objection being made that no quorum had voted, Mr. Harrison (amid a storm of calls to order) withdrew the resolution, stating that he was not desirous of obstructing business.

Mr. Wilsox, (dem.) of W. Va., then effered a resolution authorizing the reject Committee to investigate electoral fraucs in any state where it has probable cause to believe that such frauds were practiced.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., moved to refer the resolution to the select committee, and he demanded the previous question. previous question.

The previous question was seconded and then (ap

parently in consequence of a mat from Mr. Potter Mr. Cox offered to withdraw his motion. This, how-ever, was objected to on the republican side. The motion to refer was defeated—year 89, nays 115. The resolution was then adopted without a divi-

The resolution was then adopted without a dission.

Mr. Springer, (dem.) of Ill., Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the State Department,
then submitted a report which, he stated, set forth
the afticles of impeadment against 0. B. Bradford,
late Vice Cousui General at Shanghar, China. (Report published elsewhere.)

THE ARRY BILL.

The House them went into Committee of the Whole,
Mr. Springer, of Illinois, in the chair, on the Army
Appropriation bill, all general debate to close in one

Mr. Spranger, of Illinois, in the chair, on the Army Appropriation bill, all general doubte to close in one hour.

While endeavoring to have the latter order made Mr. Hawitt, (dem.) of N.Y., in answer to a question, stated that he was in favor of adjourning on June 10. Spracen of Mr. Schleicher, (dem.) of Texas, opposed the bill, because he did not think it provided a sufficient force for the protection of the Texas frontier. It had been said that the Mexicans had promised to keep the peace upon the border, but every one who had any experience with the neighbors of the United States on the Eio Grande how that their promises went for nothing. Ho read from the testimony taken by the Committee on Foreign Affors describing the morder of four Americans on American situes would not have been ignored by an American Congress. He cited other amiliar outrages, some of them quite recent, and said that the frontier residents of Texas were boing murdered, robbed, impoverished and ignored without even the poor boom of pity from their country me who were making laws for the whole country. He had been accused of being a fillibuster, but, on the contrary, he would say God forbid that this country should be any larger. It is far too large now for the minds and hearts of its legislatore. (Laughter and applace on the republican sides). He opposed on principle the custing down of the army by a single man. He had been puzzled to understand the arithmetical problem insid down by the gentleman from New York thas there could be more men brought into the Beid with at army of 20,000 than with an army of 25,000. He had tried to understand the problem, but unsuccessfully. He gave it up. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hewitt's) tault.

Mr. Schleicher.—No; it is my own weakness. I never was able to learn the game of "thimblerig."

to understand the proposition was not his (if. Hewitt's) tault.

Mr. Schleicher—No; it is my own weakness. I never was able to learn the game of "thimblerig." (laughter.)

Mr. Hewirt intimated that the figuring was not his, but had been done in the Adjutant tieneral's office.

Mr. Schleicher—But the figuring does not affect our people. (Laughter.) All the arithmetic he could bring to bear on the question was contained in the simple question by the rule of three—as 25,000 men is to the actual number in the field, and the result was certainly a reduction. In conclusion, he pleased for the exposed people of that frontier against the jerrs of the gentleman from Wisconsin (Ar. Brags) and the fratrictial economy of the gratisman from New York (Ar. Hewitt.)

Mr. Banning, (dem.) of Ohio, stated that under the new organization every intantry company must have sevenly-three men, white at present there was not an inabity company which mustered hity men. The Ohi increased the force of the infantry and cavalry companies and left the artillery alone; and under its

provisions there would be more muskets on the Toxas frontier than there are at present. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Garfeld) had been alarmed by the letter of an English lord. If the Revolutionary Fathers had been alarmed in that way there lever would have been a government here, and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Schleicher) wanted the army kept strong because there had been a row in Texas about the ownership of a certain sait well. Those were the only arguments made against the bill, which he hoped the House would fairly consider and pass.

which he hoped the House would fairly consider and pass.

This closed general debate on the Army Appropriation bill, and the committee proceeded to consider it under the five-minute rule.

Mr. Throckvorton, (dem.) of Texas, moved to amend by making the limitation of the army 25,000 instead of 20,000 men.

A running debate followed, at the conclusion of which the committee, at hall-past four P. M., rose, and the House then tooks recess until half-past seven P. M.

and the House then took a recess until half-past seven P. M.

EYEXING SESSION.

At the evening session Mr. Southard, (dem.) of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee on Counting the Electoral Vote, reported a bill on that subject. Ordered printed and recommitted to be called up for consideration on the 4th of June.

It provides that the electoral votes and fractions thereof of every person voted for for President in any State shall be ascertained by multiplying his entire popular vote therein by the whole number of electoral votes of the State and dividing the product by the aggregate popular vote of the state for all persons voted for for President, and the quotient shall be the number of electoral votes and fraction thereof to which such person shall be entitled, if there is shall be a contest in any State as to the election of a President the same may be passed upon by its highest judicial tribunal, the vote to be counted in accordance with such decision unless the same be overruled by both Houses of Congress; but it there be no such certificate of decision the contested vote shall not be counted unless both Houses of Congress could therein.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill introduced by Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, for the publication of the official advertiser of the United States, which shall contain all public advertisements, &c.

Mr. Burler, (ep.) of Mass., explained the objects and purposes of the bill and stated, in response to

United States, which shall contain all public advertisements, &c.

Mr. Butler, (rep.) of Mass., explained the objects and purposes of two bill and stated, in response to questions, that the intention was that the proposed devertising record should supersede all newspaper advertising for the government.

Mr. Arkins, (dem.) of Fonn., moved to recommit the bill to the Judiciary Committee, stating that not a dezen members knew enough about the bill to act intelligently on it, and that its real object seemed to be to enarge the business of the government printing office, while the better policy would be to let out all the public printing by contract to private establishments.

The motion to recommit was defeated.

Mr. Fostra, (rep.) of Ohlo, suggested that he would like to hear from the other members of the Judiciary Committee, particularly as it was runored that the bill had not the approbation of that committee.

Mr. Butler resented the insluancen, but called upon the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Rotzer resented the insluancen, but called upon the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

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Mr. Rotzer and better than through the newspapers. He added that the bill was reported by the unantmous vote of the committee.

Finally, alter a good teal of noisy discussion and alter various amenuments the bill was passed—yeas, 109; pays, 77.

It authorized the Public Printer to print and publish a westignessed.

after various amendments the bill was passed—yeas, 109; hays, 77.
It authorized the Public Printer to print and public a weekly paper, to be designated the Official Advertiser of the United States, uniform in size, type and quality of paper with the Congressional Record, which paper shall contain nothing but all proclamations and executive orders of the President, and all acts of Congress; all departmental orders and circulars that should be made public; Patent Office matters; the decisions and orders of the Internal Revenue Burcau and the General Land Office; all general orders of the War, Navy, State, Fressury, Post Office and Interior departments, &c., and all advertisements in every department and bureau for contracts for supplied, buildings, plans, men, labor, materials, &c. The Official Advertiser may be subscribed for and sent through the mail free of charge, and is to be distributed free of cost to every public hurary, for and sent through the mail free of charge, and is to be distributed free of cost to every public hurary, to Clerks of District Courts, so County Glerks, &c. It is also made the duty of the Supreme Court reporter to turnish for publication in the Advition statements of decisions of that Court immediately after delivery.

Mr. Sparks, (dem.) of Ill., made the conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill, which was arread to.

Mr. KNOTT, of Kentucky, asked unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill for the repeal of the Bankrupt law, and concurrence in the Senate amendments thereto.

Mr. KNNA, (dem.) of W. Va., objected.

The riouse then, at lifty minutes pass nine o'clock, adjourned.

SITTING BULL.

PREPARATIONS TO RESIST ANY MOVEMENT OF THE HOSTILE CHIEF-DISPOSITION OF THE PORCES IN THE SIOUN COUNTRY.

Washingron, May 22, 1878, The military authorities have received such infor-mation of the probable intentions of Sitting Bull and his allies to recommence hostilities the coming sum-mer, that orders have been issued for such a disposition of troops as will give the great Indian leader more trouble in accomplishing his plans than he dreams of. In General Crook's command, the Department of the Platte, two columns have been ordered to points north and west of the Black Hills where they will be enabled, at very short notice, to co-operate with the command of General Miles or the Yellowstone or General John R. Brooke, who is commanding the district of Montana during General

Gibbon's presence here.

General Wesley Morritt, who is Colonel of the Fifth at Cheyenne, Wyoming, to Fort Mckinney, to North western Wyoming, west of the Rosebud Valley, to re lieve Captain Pollock, Ninth infantry, in command, and five companies of his regiment have been ordere there as a garrison and to form the prefeus for strong there as a garrison and to form the cucleus for strong accounting parties. In addition to the two companies of the Frith cavairy, one of the Ninth and three of the Frith cavairy, one of the Ninth and three of the Fourth infantry already there. The other column with be commanded by General Luther I'. Bradley, Lieutenant Colonel Ninth infantry, and will comprise five companies of the Third cavairy...'the fighting Third'—and four from General Bradley's regiment. This column has been instructed to establish a field camp at some point on the Beile Fourdle of on the headwaters of the Lower Missouri, north and west of Deadwood, and will also Keep sending strong scouling parties through the point on the Belle Fourdle or on the headwaters of the Lower Missouri, north and west of Deadwood, and will also keep sending strong scouting parties through the country in which Sitting Bell has announced he will make his scene of operations. The establishment of these two strong commands in the heart of the Sioux stronghoids, from which the Indians were dislouged by the severe fighting of last year, operating in conjunction with the columns in the Department of Dakota to the north, will, it is believed, effectually prevent the raid which the Indians think they can make on the Black Hills people.

BETAILS OF THE FORCES.

The command of General Merritt is as follows:—

Fifth Cavalry—Company C, Major Emil Adam; Company B, Major Samuel S, Sumner; Company E, Captain George E, Frice; Company F, Captain J, Scott Payne; Company S, Captain Albert E, Woodson; Company M, Major John B, Babcock (formerly of the 162d New York Voiunteers); Company A, Captain Calbraith P, Rodgers, and Company B, Captain Robert H, Montgomery.

Fourth Infoatry.—Lompany B, Captain Thomas F, Quinn; Company E, Lieutenant Colonel Samuel P, Forris.

Noul Infantry.—Company E, Captain Edwin Pol-

Ninth Infantry. - Company E, Captain Edwin Pol-

ek. General Bradley's command will be composed as illows:—
Third Cacelly,—Company A, Captain William Hawy; Company B, Colonel George E. Ferd; Company
b, Colonel Guy V, Henry; Company F, Colonel Alexander Moore, and Company K, Captain Geraid Rus-

Ninth Infantry.-Company B, Lieutenant Colonel Ninih Infinites.—Company B. Lieutenant Colonel John D. Devin; Company C. Captain Samuel Munson; Company H. Major Andrew S. Burt, and Company I. Lieutenaat Colonel Frederick Mears.
The companies of cavalry muster about sixty, and those of infantry about forty-five effective men each. The post of Fort Bridger, Wyoming, which was the headquarters of the Fourth infantry, Colonel Franklins F. Flint, and of Companies G and K of that regiment, has been ordered to be discontinued, and the command is to be sent to Fort Sanders, Wyoming, to be held in reserve for the field. The p-st of Camp Stambaugh, Wyoming, is also broken up, and its garrison, Company H, Fourth Infantry, goes also to Sanders.

SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

ALBANY, May 22, 1878. Governor Robinson to-day signed the following Amending the act in relation to assignment o

cotors for the penefit of creature. Relating to Union Cemetery, in the town of Bushwicz, Kiege county.

To legalize and confirm acts of Robert B. Sedgwick, notary public, in Kings county.

To lecorporate a General Council of the Methodist Episcopal Ministers National Union Ata Association and to provide for the organization of subordinate

and to provide for the organization of subordinate chapters.

Amending the act to incorporate the Veterans of the National Guard, Seventh regiment, First division, New York State milita.

To secure the payment of laborers, mechanics, merchanics, traders and persons furnishing materials toward the periormance of any public work in the cities of this State.

Amending the act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical and chemical purposes.

Amending the act relating to the bonded indebtedness of villages, cities, towns and counties.

To extend the time for the completion of the New York and Albany Enfrond.

To amend the act incorporating the Musical Protective Union.

To among the act in relation to drills.

Amending the act in relation to drills.

Amending the act relation to the removal of indictments before trial or judgment.

To provide for the adjustment and payment of unpaid taxes, Westcuester county, by the towns of West Farms, Morrisania and Kingsbridge, lately and nexed to the city and county of New York.

AND CABINET. CONGRESS

Proceedings of the American Social Science Association Yesterday.

PERRY BELMONT'S ADDRESS.

He Recommends That Executive Officials Be Admitted to Congress.

DIRECT ORAL REPORTS.

[DY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] CINCINNATI, May 22, 1878.

There was a large attendance at the Music Hall to day owing to the interesting programme for this ses eiou of the American Social Science Association, "Commerce of the Lakes and Canal Navigation," "American Coinage and Currency," "Commercial and Social Relations of the United States with South America" and the "Relation of the Government to Rullways" were some of the subjects for discussion. After several of the papers were read there were ant mated debates. EXECUTIVE OFFICERS IN CONGRESS.

Mr. Perry Belmont, son of Mr. August Belmont, o New York, made an interesting address entitled "Executive Officers in Congress," which recommended that provision could be made whereby secretaries of the departments (Cabinet officers) could be called upon by either the Senate or House of Representatives to make oral statements and give special information, thereby avoiding the present cumbersome formalities of resolutions and written reports Mr. Belmont started out by asking this question :-"Shall officers of the Executive Department of the federal government be permitted to sit in either house of Congress, with the privilege of making oral reply to inquiries addressed to them by either house, or of discussing any measure appertaining to their respective departments?" He then went on to say that the question deserved careful consideration at the hands of all those who have had experience in the practical business of the legislative and executive branches of the government of the United States; that on March 3, 1865, Mr. Pendieton introduced a bil to permit the chies of the executive departments to occupy seats on the floor of the House, but that the urgency of the civil war rendered it impossible to

occupy sears on the floor of the House, but that the occupy sears on the floor of the House, but that the urgency of the civil war rendered it impossible to secure due attention to the subject. The immediate purpose of the change is to remove certain restrictions upon communication between the executive and legislative branches.

ADVANTAGES OF CARINET OFFICERS IS BOTH BOURES. The federal constitution distributes the lunctions of government among three departments. It ordains that, for the better preservation of constitutional methods, these departments, executive, legislative and judicial, shall be kept distinct and separate. But does it contemplate a non-intercourse amounting almost to isoanton? Does it intend such a wide separation between the executive and legislative departments as to leave them without inclining almost to isoanton? Does it mittend such a wide separation between the executive and legislative departments as to leave them without inclining almost to isoanton? Does it mittend such a wide separation most useful to the purposes both of legislation and administration? The executive may begin a policy which Congress resists, and the absence of an authorized means of oral communication may prevent the harmony of action necessary to the public welfare. Until even these conditions of positical antigonism, partial co-operation between the two might be obtained, but that is often how done by methods which are secret and indirect, and therefore undestrable. When, on the contrary, thore is alleady a coincidence of opinion between the executive and legislative branches, the intercourse resulting from a common purpose would be promoted by free oral communication. If the necessaties of government compel the executive and elegislative departments to communication. If the necessation of the legislative branches, the intercourse resulting from a common purpose would be promoted by free oral communication. If the necessation of the legislative branches the will be additional to the president, as former vegetabl

dent. The Treasury Department act was passed Sep-tember 2, 1789; the Attornoy General's office was cre-ate! September 24, 1789; the Department of the Inte-tion March 3, 1849. Mr. Belmont remarked that Con-gras, evidently did not intend that these officers should be excusive, for the act of September 2, 1789, says the Secretary of the Treasury "shall make repor-and give information to either branch of the Legisla-ture in person or in writing."

says the Secretary of the Frensury "shall make report and give information to either branch of the Legislature in person or in writing."

Mr. Belmont referred to the appearance of the Secretary of State before the Senate in 1789 with reference to the Consular Convention with France and to the heated discussion in the Second Congress, which was intended to fix the responsibility for the defeat of Major General St. Clair upon both the Treasury and War departments. When debating the question of reducing the public debt in the same Congress it was insisted on the one hand that a reference to the Secretary of the Treasury on the rubject of loans, taxes and provisions for the public debt was in fact at degation of the anthority of the Legislature; that there existed a distinctival between the deliberative functions of the House and the ministerial functions of the state exercised before the ministerial began to act; that it should be decided by the House, in the first exercised before the ministerial began to act; that it should be decided by the House, in the first instance, whether the debt should be reduced by imposing new taxes or by varying the bordens, or by new loans, and that the lundamental principles of any measure should perhaps be decided in the House, even before a reference to a select committee. On the other hand it was said that the distinction between deliberative and ministerial functions is qualified by the law establishing the Treasury Department; that the law makes it the duty of the Secretary to digest and report the plans to ameior ale our finances without any call from the House. By such references neither is the power of the House to deliberate infringed nor does in give the secretary a right to deciberate mirringed nor does in give the secretary a right to deciberate mirringed nor does in give the secretary a right to deciberate mirringed nor does in give the secretary a right to deciberate mirringed nor does in give the secretary a right to deciberate mirringed nor does in give the secretar

for or ignorance. If the inlinence of the secretary is formidabe, it would be much more forminative if exerted against a select committee than in the whole House.

When the record clause of the act of 1789, establishing the Fressury Department was under consideration, Mr. Page objected to the words making it the daily of the Secretary to "digest and report plans for the improvement and management of the revenue and to the support of the public credit;" observing that it might be well enough to enjoin upon him the daily of making out and preparing estimates, but to go any further would be a dangerous innovation upon the constitutional privilege of this House; it would create an undue influence within its waits, because members might be led, by the delerence commonly point to make the object of the following the himself of the miscales stop here. It would establish a precent which might be extended until we admitted all the missales stop here. It would establish a precent which might be extended until we admitted all the missales of the government on the floor, to explain and support the plans they have digested and reported, thus laying a loundation for an arisecracy or a detestable monactory." Nevertholess, Mr. Page's motion for striking out the clause was negatived, and it is now "the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to digest and prepare plans for the improvement and managemens of the revenue and for the support of public credit," And if plans are to be "prepared" why should not they be orally "reported" to Congress?

Mr. Belmont then releared to the examples of Washington and John Adams, and the Queen of Great Britain, who sometimes delivers ber messages in person, and sawed "if the legislative branch cannot competite President to give to Congress information which developed the public reductive branch of one of the provence of the president to give to Congress information which we can be a department are the creates offices by law, and the creation? Congress creates offices by law, and the creation? Co

which makes the Treasury Department an exception to the general rule? That instrument provided "that all bills for raising revenue shall "originate in the House of Representatives." Under the British system it is the Executive which saxt for money and specifies the several items, and Parliament can either give or refuse, but it canned modify. Under our constitutional system only the House of Representatives can originate and present a bill for "raising revenue." This provision of the constitution sfords a special reason why the House of Representatives can originate and present to deliver up from time to time whatever information and competitive of the time whatever information and conjursary to Canisary orycone.

After stating his views concerning the expediency of bringing the cabinet advisors into direct contact with the Legislature Mr. Belmont asked whether the public service would really gain anything by exposing a head of a department to be pestered and badgered by the most careful and conservative rules and regulations. Is there enough of delerence pervading transactions of our public business in Washington to make such a system successful? When the heads of departments have gone before Congressional committees they have been received with the umost official congress even by members pointeally noted to the committee of preserving its official dignity? In every successfully administered representative and legislative or periamentary body I take it to be conceeded that the best part of legislative work must, in order to be done well, be transacted in the committee from there, and only there, can the event of the committee of the committee

Cabinet.

MR. PENDLETON CONCURS.

This address was followed by a discassion, in which George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, reaffirmed his belief in the advantages of the proposed change.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS-NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1878. Captain Walter W. Queen is ordered to duty as capain of the Navy Yard, New York. Commander William Whitehead is ordered to duty as inspector of ordnance at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Commanders George C. Remoy, Oscar F. Stanton, Edward E. Potter, C. C. Carpenter and Henry B. Seeley are ordered to Newport, R. L. for attendance at a course of torpedo instruction. Lieutenant Commanders John C. Kennett, Edwin White, William S. Dans, George D. Glidden, Charles H, Pendieton and

Dana, George D. Glidden, Charles H. Pendleton and Felix McCuriey, and Lieutenants John C. Wilson, Charles H. Rockwell and A. M. Theckara are ordered to Newport for instruction in torpedo service. Ensigh Walter rughes is ordered to the training ship Minnesotts, at New York.

Captain Edward Simpson is detached from the Navy Yard, New York, on the reporting of his reflet, and paced on waiting orders. Commander R. F. R. Lewis is detached from duty as inspector of ordenance at the Navy Yard at Norlock and placed on waiting orders. Lieutenant Commanuer F. F. Sowell is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to duty on the coast survey. Lieutenant Commanuer Charles E. Clark is detached from the Naval Academy and from the Navy Yard, Boston, and ordered to Newport, R. L., for instruction in torpedo service. Lieutenant Heary C. Hunter is detached from the receiving ship Independent and ordered to the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal. Lieutenant E. H. Taunt is detached from the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to Newport for instruction is torpedo service. Lieutenaut Edwin C. Pendleton is detached from the Navy Yard, Washington, and ordered to Newport for torpedo instruction.

Ensign B. A Fisk is detached from equipment duty

NOMINATIONS Noninations

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:—John R. Martin, of Ohio, to be assistant paymaster, United States Navy; Stephen K. Radford, of the Datrict of Columbia, to be assistant paymaster, United States Navy.

THE TALLAPOSA.

The Taliaposa arrived at Portsmouth, Va., this

PERILS OF SHOPPING.

A LADY FALSELY ACCUSED OF STEALING AN EIGHTY-EIGHT CENT PURSE-SUIT TO RE-COVER DAMAGES.

At a time when timid ladies are being aroused to a calization of the perils of shopping in this city, by reason of false arrests by suspicious storekeepers and their employes, a case which came to trial in Part 1 Hoses and a jury, restorday will be of interest. On the 224 of December, 1876, Mrs. Carrie R. Davis, the wife of a produce merchant in this city, accompanied her mother on a shopping iour. They extered the store of Danieli & Son, No. 739 Broadway, where they had o ten been beloic, and made several purchases, or which they paid. As they had about concluded the young lady discovered some steel purses, one of which she concluded to purchase. She solected and held in her hand one which she thought she might decide to take if she found none other to suit her better. She noticed one hanging up behind the counter and asked the clerk the price of it. He told her, and as the same time astonished her by asking her where the other two were. She held but one, she said, and showed him the one she had been holding in ner hand. The cierk, William Davis, then called a cash bey and directed him to see if a purse had failen on the floor, and on being informed that there had not be directly therged Ars. Davis with having secreted it on her person. The proprietor, Danieli, and the shopwarker came forward and were made acquainted with the matter. Mrs. McDougal, the mother, as well as she could, she says, under ner timen state of excitation, told Mr. Danieli that they were respectable hadies, and he could send to her brother-in-law, who was a partner in a store but two doors off and be satisfied of what she told him. He said he cared nothing for that, and her daughter was being searched by a woman of the establishment when one of the saleswomen recognized her, and assuring Danieli of her respectability the exarch was about to be exarched her motherment of their partner in a store but two doors off and be satisfied of what she told him, He said he cared nothing for that, and her daughter was being searched by a woman of the establishment when one of the saleswomen recognized her, and assuring Danieli do her respectability the exarch was about to be exerched her mother mentioned to Daniels that she was in very ill health, and asked hi Hoosen and a jury, yesterday will be of interest. On the 224 of December, 1876, Mrs. Carrio R. Davis, the

NEWARK SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS.

The managers of the Newark Savings Institution caused it to be announced yesterday that Chancellor Runyon had granted them permission to pay out to depositors on and after June 3 next ten per cent. In his order the Chancellor states that he is informed bis order the Chancellor states that he is informed that the amount of the deposits was \$10,472,472.60; that the dividend of twenty per cent neretorore ordered to be paid amounted to \$2,094,945.53, and that of this smooth there has been drawn only \$2,007,663.70; that the amount required he pay the proposed dividend of ten per cent is \$1,047,242.27; that the amount which the lostitution has accuracy on hand beside the behance of the twenty per cent not yet drawn is about \$1,000,000, and that the managers are satisfied that the ordinary receipts of the metitation from interest and other sources, when can be caurely relied upon, will be caugh to make up the balance required for a dividend of ten her cent.

It was reported yesterday at the Court House in Newark that several officers of the People's savings

Newark that several officers of the People's Savings institution had been indicted by the Grand Jury and that they would be called upon to plead to-day.